

Mulberry street, a room crowded with all manner of odd junk. Candles were burning on a little shrine devoted to St. Francis, and other candles, cheap ones, were set on shelves underneath chafed chromes of San Chiro, St. Joseph and the Virgin.

A manuscript in Latin, written by Vincenzo himself, since it was signed with his initials, lay on a pile of queerly varied books. Half a dozen policy slips lay loosely spread on a table top. There was nothing to throw light on Vincenzo's end. Noctio insisted that his uncle was a mild man with no enemies that he himself was aware of, a big, good natured old man, of fine health and vigor, who was always laughing and loved children.

Vincenzo, said Noctio, came from the town of Castelfranco, in the Province of Girgenti, Sicily, where, until the order of which he was a member fell under the ban of the Government, he was a contented monk, who had much to do with the healing of his fellow friars, and worked as a carpenter when he wasn't telling his beads. Twenty years ago, losing the easy comforts of the refectory, Friar Vincenzo became a carpenter in earnest, but he found it easier to make money as a faith healer. When 10 years old he drifted with the tide of immigration to this country and obtained quite a vogue on the East Side as a faith healer. Much virtue was supposed to lie in the touch of Vincenzo's large hands and in the green stone ring with its carving of a crucifix.

To his room in Mulberry street, which he had occupied a long time, persons used to come as early as 5 o'clock in the morning and very late at night. His patients believed implicitly in the healing powers he laid claim to.

Luigi Colonnese, who lived on the same floor of the house in Mulberry street, and Nicola Carbone, the banker, knew him well, but neither believed he had enemies, and to neither had he ever intimated that he had received blackmailing letters or threats. With Carbone he had a little money on deposit, and at the bank he was accustomed to get his mail. Nothing could have been more mysterious to them, both said, than the manner of his death.

He made a visit to his old home in Italy a little more than two years back, returning to New York about seventeen months ago. If he made any enemies over there he neglected to say anything about it.

Petrosino thought the murder of Vincenzo was very like the killing of Benedetto Madonia—a barrel murder mystery of five years ago. The body of Benedetto was found in a barrel in April, 1903, head beaten and throat slashed, as was Vincenzo's.

Petrosino, Trabucchi, Botti and the Italian detectives were not optimistic last night about landing Vincenzo's murderers. There wasn't much to go on. Whatever they had and didn't tell the newspapers was enough, though, to keep them working the little cafes all night.

TAFT A CONSERVATIVE.

Tardieu quotes Banker Vanderlip on President and Possible Successor.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 23.—The Temps prints an interview that its foreign editor, André Tardieu, had with Frank Arthur Vanderlip, the New York banker, who is of the opinion that President Roosevelt was a secondary cause of the late financial crisis. The primary causes were the industrial activity of the United States since 1897, the destruction of capital in the Transvaal and Russo-Japanese wars and the San Francisco disaster. Mr. Vanderlip added, according to Tardieu:

"That is not saying that I approve of Roosevelt's attitude. Roosevelt is not a financier; he is a preacher. He does not know anything about matters of credit and speculation. He chose to take them up at a moment when these questions were most delicate. He ought to have consulted specialists and taken their advice and conferred with them. But a conference with Roosevelt is almost always a conference by Roosevelt. He speaks too much. He makes excessive use of epithets."

Mr. Vanderlip considers that Secretary Taft's personality offers a guarantee of conservatism. His career and family show him to be a man of tact and prudence. Taft says that his ideas are the same as Roosevelt's, but the temperaments of the two men are different. That is the essential matter.

CROKER TO SUE FOR LIBEL.

Impertinent Papers Attack His Life in Origin and His Family.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, March 23.—Richard Croker has determined to put his foot down on the newspapers that have been criticising him and his past adversely. He has been engaged in an action against the Sporting Chronicle of London, which said among other things that Croker had vainly attempted to enter Irish society and that he had endeavored unsuccessfully to live the life of an Irish gentleman.

Mr. Croker's Irish friends know that strong but ineffectual efforts have been made to induce him to live a "society" life, but that he has preferred the quietude of Glenasmole, where he has a little world of his own. The recklessness of some of the newspaper statements about Mr. Croker's family surprises Irish folk, for they know that he is directly connected with good families in the south of Ireland.

Those who for reasons of their own attack Croker in print say that his father was a blacksmith or the keeper of a beer saloon.

FOR ROBBING OCEAN MAILS.

Three Men Placed on Trial in Paris for Theft of U. S. Checks and Securities.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 23.—The trial began to-day of the men who were arrested in connection with the mail robbery on board the General Transatlantic Line steamers, La Lorraine and La Savoie. There are three prisoners.

Kohniski was arrested while trying to cash a check for \$25,815, drawn to the order of Baroness Lettowitz, which was sent from New York. Rousseau was arrested in Boulogne, and had in his possession \$5,000,000 worth of American railway securities. Remele, the third prisoner, added Rousseau to cash fourteen checks which were stolen from La Savoie.

The actual authors of the robbery have not been caught.

PENSION FOR X-RAY EXPERT.

Dr. Edwards of Birmingham Gets \$600 a Year for Loss of His Arm.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 23.—Dr. Hall Edwards of Birmingham, who lost an arm in the course of his researches into the X-ray, but who is the discoverer of a successful method of treatment for X-ray cancer, has had a civil service pension of \$600 a year conferred on him.

TORTURE FOR TRAITOR.

Chinese Official Dies During an Examination at Shanghai.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SHANGHAI, March 23.—An officer in the telegraph service named Cheng, charged with complicity in disclosing state secrets to a foreign legation, died at Peking while being examined under torture.



Every form of ticket for amusement parks, fair grounds or athletic clubs; excursion or regular tickets for steamboat, trolley and railroad lines; ferry tickets, factory tickets, merchandise coupons and express or baggage checks.

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ROME WAITING FOR THE DUKE

OPINIONS DIFFER ON ABRUZZI'S WEDDING OF MISS ELKINS.

Impression Just Now That Marriage Will Not Take Place, but London Hears King Victor Has Communicated With President Roosevelt—Pope Not Interfering.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

ROME, March 23.—The excitement over the affair of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Elkins is subsiding. An impression that no marriage will take place is increasing.

Ambassador Griscorn knows nothing on the subject. The only certain fact is that the King has not as yet consented to the marriage, but whether he is opposed to it or is waiting until the Duke arrives from America before he decides it is impossible to ascertain. The question of the marriage is an entirely private family one, resting with the King, not as sovereign but as head of the house of Savoy.

The correspondent of THE SUN is authorized to state that the Vatican remains entirely passive concerning the reported conversion of Miss Elkins to Catholicism. It is denied that any instructions on the subject have been sent to Cardinal Gibbons. If the marriage occurs, and Miss Elkins does not change her religion it will be regulated by the usual law relating to mixed marriages, namely, that only the Catholic ceremony will be performed and any children of the marriage will be brought up in the Catholic faith. If Miss Elkins's conversion is exacted by the Duke of the Abruzzi before marriage the Vatican will not intervene, as any Bishop or priest has the power to receive a convert into the church.

Many errors are being made in the newspapers in discussing the affair, such as that the Duke intends to renounce his rights to the Italian throne upon marrying Miss Elkins. Italian princes need not make such declarations. Queens and princesses, as such, are not recognized by the laws of Italy. Queen, from the law's point of view, is simply the wife of a king, and princesses are the wives of princes. The titles are those of the court, not of the State.

Royal princes of high rank in the army or navy do not receive salary. It is thought that should the Duke be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral the post will be honorary. He receives 600,000 lire, or about \$120,000, annually from the civil list. It is estimated that he inherited from his mother 20,000,000 lire or about \$4,000,000, but his polar and Central African expeditions cost him large sums of money. Of late, however, he has been economizing. He has a magnificent palace at Turin and vast domains in Piedmont.

In an amusing note the Ministry of Marine solemnly reports that the Duke of the Abruzzi is still on board the battleship Regina Elena, at Spezia. He obtained leave of absence from the squadron commander, but of this the Ministry has no official knowledge.

LONDON, March 23.—A despatch to the Globe from Rome says it is understood that the wedding of the Duke of the Abruzzi and Miss Katherine Elkins will take place at Washington and will be followed by a full state ceremony in Rome in the presence of the King and royal family of Italy and the Ministers at the Quirinal.

The President of the Senate and of the Council, as Officer of State and Notary of the Crown respectively, will transcribe the act of marriage in the register of the royal household. Senator Elkins will be invested with the collar of the Annunziata, which is worn by all adult relatives of the King.

The Globe correspondent adds that there has been an exchange of cordial telegrams between the King and President Roosevelt and that King Victor Emmanuel has invited Senator Elkins and his family to visit Rome. In a despatch from Rome to the Central News it is said that the Rev. Fathers Patrick Walsh and Alphonse Arosio of Brooklyn had a long interview with the Pope yesterday about the marriage. It is said that a private mission is on its way to New York from the Pope, who is anxious for the conversion of Miss Elkins to Catholicism.

WON'T CUT OFF KING'S ARM.

Madrid Story of Manue's Unhealed Wound Is Denied.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LISBON, March 23.—The story that King Manuel would have to suffer amputation of an arm as a consequence of a wound that he received when his father and brother were assassinated is officially denied.

CHINA ALSO TO INVITE FLEET

PREPARATIONS ORDERED FOR RECEPTION IN HER WATERS.

Wu Will Deliver Formal Message to State Department in a Few Days—Washington Hears of Changes in the Battleships—Signs of Japanese Friendship.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, received a despatch to-day from the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs saying that the Chinese Government had instructed the Viceroy of Nanking to make suitable preparations, in cooperation with Admiral Sui of the Chinese navy, for welcoming the American fleet to Chinese waters.

Mr. Wu will deliver the formal invitation to the State Department in a few days. In the event that the invitation is accepted, Shanghai will probably be chosen as the point of call. The visit to China will probably be made when the fleet is on its way from Japan to Singapore.

When the battleship fleet leaves San Francisco on July 6 next on its world cruise it will be strengthened by the battleships Nebraska and Wisconsin.

The Nebraska is a new battleship of 14,948 tons and was built at the yards of Moran Bros. at Seattle. She is commanded by Capt. R. F. Nicholson. The Wisconsin has been out of commission for several months at the Puget Sound navy yard, at Bremerton, Wash., undergoing extensive repairs. She will be placed in commission about April 1 in command of Capt. Henry Morrell.

It is likely that two of the battleships will have to be taken off the fleet for extensive repairs when the cruise to the Pacific coast is completed. The Maine, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois and Alabama have been in practically continuous service for the last five years without being placed out of commission. Which two will be taken off the fleet will be decided when a survey of the ships will be received from Rear Admiral Evans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The details of the immense work of docking and caring for the fleet and the auxiliary vessels at the conclusion of the trip around the Horn were completed yesterday and the final orders issued. Of the sixteen battleships eight will be docked at Mare Island and the other eight at Bremerton on Puget Sound. The six torpedo boats will be docked at Mare Island, but the six cruisers of the Pacific fleet will go to Puget Sound. Of the auxiliaries ten vessels will go to Mare Island and one to Puget Sound. According to this plan twenty-six vessels will be at Mare Island and fifteen at Bremerton, Wash.

Wishing to demonstrate beyond all question the cordiality existing between their country and America and to show their own friendliness and public spirit the Japanese consuls of San Francisco, through Consul Chozo Koike, has informed James D. Phelan of their desire to participate in welcoming the fleet on its arrival here. Prominent Japanese have joined in the invitation to Ambassador Takahira to attend the festivities and he has promised to come if he can possibly arrange it.

"Japanese residents of this city are very glad to have this opportunity of showing their good will and cordial feelings," said Consul Koike yesterday. "Every bit of our talk has been on this side of the ocean. Our own people regard the United States as one of their best friends. The big Japanese newspapers have not printed a line expressing a wish for war, and I know that the United States has no desire to engage in a conflict that would be profless to both nations. Just wait till you see the enthusiasm with which the Japanese here are making their plans of welcome to your sailors."

Local Japanese papers are encouraging this movement and a subscription list has been started. Among those actively engaged in getting contributions are K. Ushijima, president of the Japanese Association of America; Y. T. Hotsumi, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; T. Taniguchi, editor of the Japanese World; K. Abiko, president of the Japanese Industrial Association and proprietor of the Japanese American, and J. Koike, the prominent merchant.

"Times are hard," said Abiko yesterday, "but I think that the Japanese associations of America will still have the pleasure of contributing \$4,000 collected from the Japanese for the entertainment of the fleet."

VOICE OF TOKIO PRESS.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, March 23.—The metropolitan newspapers will have editorials to-day welcoming the news that the American fleet is to visit Japan. The Asahi will explain that the American Government, since the voyage to the Pacific was first mooted, declined repeated invitations from the Japanese press and people, fearing to create a misunderstanding. Now a formal request from Ambassador Takahira, which even the Japanese press has accepted, a fact which is highly appreciated.

The Nishiichi feels strongly that the visit of the fleet will remove all misunderstandings. The Nippon remarks that Japan and the United States have long been good friends, but that now their historical relationship will be indored anew.

The Japan Mail predicts that the welcome the fleet will receive will open the eyes of the agitators.

MANY ESTATES LOSE HEAVILY.

Lawyer Shaw Found to Have Allowed Negotiable Securities to Disappear.

BOSTON, March 23.—Henry M. Rogers, receiver for John Oakes Shaw, Jr., the lawyer who is alleged to be mentally unbalanced, applied this afternoon to the Supreme Court for authority which will facilitate the investigation into the condition of the many trusts which Mr. Shaw held.

From a partial examination it is evident that a very substantial part of each trust which was in Rogers' hands has disappeared. There are about sixty estates involved, having a total value of more than \$2,000,000. Mr. Shaw can give no assistance, as his condition to-day is more serious than heretofore.

CHARLES STEEDMAN HANKS DEAD.

Won Fame as One of President Roosevelt's Railroad Investigators.

BOSTON, March 23.—Charles Steedman Hanks, whose investigations into the conduct of railroads of the country brought him into prominence a year ago, died to-day at his apartments at the Brunswick, aged 51.

Last July Mr. Hanks, with his wife and two children, went abroad, but returned in January because of the former's illness at Venice. Since his return he had been falling rapidly.

Mr. Hanks was a member of President Roosevelt at Harvard and best of the latter in the final bout for the college lightweight championship. Mr. Hanks first became known as a writer on special subjects under the nom de plume of "Nihilic" and had written on golf and camp life. He was also a member of the bar.

One day he met the President and the following dialogue is said to have taken place: "Hello, Hanks! What are you doing with your time now?" asked the President. "Nothing special. I am only an idler, you know."

"If that is the case you should be a loyal enough citizen to devote some of your time to the public cause. For example, there is the railroad rate bill—might be good subject. Affecting large numbers of people. The tariff rates could be reduced 10 per cent, and that the figures submitted to the interstate commerce commission did not represent the true status of the railroads."

This resulted in an exchange of letters with the President, and in July, 1906, Mr. Hanks and George W. R. Harriman were appointed to submit their findings to the commission. The report which they made is said to have found that the railroads reported under only eighty items, whereas if they were compelled to report under two hundred items there would be less opportunity for the conveying of false information. They also found errors in deductions on seventy-five pages of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. The President appointed a committee of three to investigate the charges of the criticisms of Hanks and Harriman. This committee reported adversely. This was followed by a letter from President Roosevelt in which he censured Messrs. Hanks and Harriman for their "absolutely unsuccessful effort to show that the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission were erroneous."

THOS. M. GILCHRIST DEAD.

Made Over a Million Investing in Mortgages and Selling Currency at a Premium.

SCHENECTADY, March 23.—Thomas M. Gilchrist, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of Saratoga county, died at midnight Sunday at his home in West Charlton. He was born in West Charlton eighty years ago last November. His grandfather settled there during the Revolution. When Mr. Gilchrist's father died, nearly fifty years ago, he left his three children, Alexander J. Gilchrist, still living at the age of 87; Thomas M., and their sister Margaret, who died about ten years ago, each about \$10,000.

The Gilchrist brothers, who never married, worked the farm and manufactured cider and vinegar. During the civil war they sold their currency at a premium, where they got a high price for it. The money thus obtained they put out at interest on farm mortgages. Of late years they also invested money in loans on city property, operating in all the cities of the surrounding counties. During the panic of 1897 Thomas M. Gilchrist took currency to New York, sold it at a premium and invested the money in bonds, stocks and bonds. This course was followed during all subsequent panics.

In November last Mr. Gilchrist went alone to New York, carrying with him a large sum of money. He had sold at a premium, investing the proceeds in bonds and stocks. In this way he had accumulated a large fortune, estimated at considerably more than a million dollars.

Lawyer Dies in an Office Building in Jersey City.

Dennis B. Ryan, an attorney and counselor at law, with an office in the Fuller Building, 1 Montgomery street, Jersey City, died suddenly in the building yesterday afternoon from an attack of acute indigestion. He was apparently in the best of health up to the moment of the attack. Mr. Ryan was 38 years of age and unmarried. He lived at 800 Montgomery street. He was assistant secretary of Jersey City Lodge of Elks and chairman of the library committee at Elks Hall. He was also chaplain of the Jersey City Aerie of Elks.

Obituary Notes.

Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. S. A., retired, died at Baltimore yesterday. Gen. Kitch was born in Pennsylvania on May 5, 1850, and was appointed First Lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry, September 9, 1869. He was promoted Captain on September 30, 1869, and transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry on September 21, 1890, and to the Eighteenth Infantry on March 23, 1892, and promoted Major on October 10, 1894, and Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry on April 10, 1897. He was promoted Brigadier-General on May 27, 1899, and honorably discharged on March 15, 1900, was appointed Brigadier-General of the Tenth Army on January 23, 1904, and retired at his own request after over forty years service on September 15, 1904. He died at his home on April 7, 1908, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, on April 4, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the death at Saratoga Lake of William S. Eddy, son of Charles C. and the late Julia S. Eddy. Mr. Eddy was a noted pigeon shot and was a member of the Union and Racquet clubs. He was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange and was a successful business man.

Mr. Eddy was 39 years of age and was born in this city. He was married to the late Mrs. Frederick Eddy, at 10 West Fifty-sixth street.

Andrew Sewall Boardman, the eldest son of Albert B. Boardman, died yesterday after a short illness at his home at 1847 Seventy-fourth street. He was a graduate of Yale University class of 1901, and the New York Law School. He became a member of the New York Bar and was a partner in the firm of Boardman, Peck and Platt, and expected to form a partnership with William H. Seibert and Frank P. Smith.

Abraham Boardman, a homeopath, died at his home at 134 Madison street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-sixth year. He began business as a photographer in early life in Brooklyn, then New York, and was successful from the start. He took photographs of all the Presidents and leading men in his time. He made addresses in his art at the World's fair in Chicago and at the St. Louis exposition. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since his retirement from business about nineteen years ago. He is survived by two daughters.

Thomas Armstrong, Chief Burgess of Millford, Pa., a successful business man of that borough, died at his home Sunday night of a complication of diseases at the age of sixty years. He was married, and had three children. He was contractor of O. B. Potter's building at Broadway and Astor place, this city. He was a member of the Park row and Beckman street and of Frederick Potter's \$100,000 mansion in Ossining.

Albert C. Neumann, an architect, died at his home at 125 Mount Pleasant avenue, New York, yesterday. He lived in that city for nearly thirty years and was an active member of the Episcopal Church. He was the architect for the interior of Grace Church and for St. Barnabas's Hospital, and also consulting architect for the New York City Hall Commission. He was 75 years old. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Carl D. Eckler, who succeeded his father, the late Peter Eckler, in the printing and publishing business at 35 Fulton street, Manhattan, died Sunday at his home, 44 Madison street, New York, at the age of 60. He is survived by his wife and a son.

PARIS PROMOTER ARRESTED

POOR DEPOSITORS TRY TO STORM THE CREDIT MINIER.

Rochette, Accused of Fraud, Says He Has Millions in Cash—Clerks Say So Too, but Police Seal Up Banks—Panic on the Bourse in Shares of His Companies.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 23.—A sensation has been caused at the Bourse and among the public by the arrest of a prominent financier of the name of Rochette, who is charged with swindling and fraudulent company promoting. Rochette has hitherto borne an excellent reputation for integrity and inexhaustible energy.

Though only 32 years old he has founded two banks, nine other financial undertakings and two newspapers, and he had become one of the wealthiest of the younger members of the Bourse. The public have invested about \$16,000,000 in his various enterprises.

When a boy employed as a messenger in a railway restaurant he inherited \$1,000 from an aunt. With this money he apprenticed himself to a bank and learned all about the banking business. Then he entered the office of a company promoter, and five years later he raised enough capital to start a mining bank, which rapidly became known through France as the Credit Minier. Within two years he employed 400 clerks in Paris and had sixty-seven branches of his concern in the provinces.

From that time Rochette became a sort of financial wizard. He floated company after company, dealing in coal, copper, silver and gold mines, South American lands and railways. His other bank, La Banque Franco-Espagnole, employed 300 clerks. The stocks of his various companies, which were of good reputation, slumped disastrously at the Bourse immediately his arrest became known. The street market was nearly thrown into a panic.

The police, after searching the banks, closed and sealed the doors. It is stated that they have over a hundred complaints against Rochette. He denies all accusations, and says he is able to satisfy every creditor, having more than \$1,800,000 in the Bank of France, besides other securities. The clerks say there are more than \$2,000,000 in cash in the safes of the Credit Minier alone.

The investors in Rochette's banks were mostly working people. Angry crowds of these hurried to the respective banks on leaving work this evening to withdraw their money. They found both banks guarded by policemen. Men and women clamored wildly and shouted loudly: "Give us our money!"

They tried to rush the doors, hoping to recover something. The police tried to persuade them to leave but they would not, and it was necessary to use some force to protect the premises. Traffic was stopped for a long time. While a majority left in the course of the evening many remained until a late hour.

Many bankers and outside brokers speculated wildly in Rochette's undertakings and they will probably be involved in the smash. An instance of the confidence shown in Rochette's promises is shown in the Hella Gas Mantle Company, which he launched some months ago. Shares were issued at a hundred francs. They immediately soared to 140—the manufacture was an unfinished building—and eventually they went to 250.

WON'T GIVE UP DIAMOND SECRET.

London Bank Resists Effort to Open Lemoine's Sealed Envelope.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 23.—An application was made in the Bow Street Police Court to-day to compel the Union of London and Smith's Bank to surrender a sealed envelope containing Henry Lemoine's recipe for making diamonds.

Counsel for the bank refused to surrender the envelope on the ground that the content of both sides had not been obtained. The Magistrate under the circumstances declined to make an order. He will report the matter to the Home Office.

Henry Lemoine is under arrest in Paris at present on a charge of evading Sir Julius Wernher of the De Beers Mining Company by pretending that he could profitably manufacture diamonds. He still contends that his formula is correct and his process genuine.

OPPOSES U. S. GUARANTEES.

Platform of Loya del Castillo in Seeking Cuban Presidency.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 23.—"Gen." Loya del Castillo, who is an adherent of the Miguelista faction of the Liberal party, urges that no person who advocates guarantees be eligible for nomination or appointment by the Miguelistas.

Ex-Senator Alfredo Zayas, who is the leader of the other Liberal faction, is neglecting his work as a member of the Advisory Commission to devote himself to the furtherance of his campaign for the Presidential nomination.

A Zayista convention to-night acclaimed Señor Zayas as its candidate for the Presidency. At a late hour he was still addressing the convention. A Vice-Presidential candidate has not yet been named.

LAST ACT IN THAMES TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Elterich to Bring Drowned Husband's Ashes to New York.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 23.—At the request of the widow of G. Otto Elterich, who was drowned in the Thames in June last, the Government has authorized the exhumation of the body of her husband, and the remains were disinterred last Saturday. They have since been cremated and the ashes placed in an urn in readiness for shipment to New York.

G. Otto Elterich and Mrs. Emily McLean of New York went rowing on the Thames near Taplow early in the morning of June 6, 1907. The skiff ran upon a bank and was upset. Elterich was drowned trying to save his wife, whose birthday it was. He organized the American Railway Construction Company and had offices at 42 Broadway. He was in Europe in the interests of a syndicate that contemplated the building of railroads in Canada. Mrs. Elterich was before her marriage Miss Isabel Irene Wall. She is the daughter of a Washington lawyer.

ASKS ROY'S EXTRADITION.

President Issues Extradition Warrant for Man Accused by His Wife of Murder.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The United States Government has made a request of France for the extradition of Paul E. Roy, who is in Paris and is accused by his wife, Glacia Calla, of the murder of his brother-in-law, George Carline, in New Hampshire several months ago.

A warrant has been signed by President Roosevelt authorizing County Sheriff Robert Scott of Essex, N. H., to arrest and bring Roy back from France for trial.

No answer has been received from France in reply to the request for Roy's extradition.



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NO APOLOGY TO REPORTERS.

Reichstag Strike Still On, So Chancellor Won't Make Statement.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 23